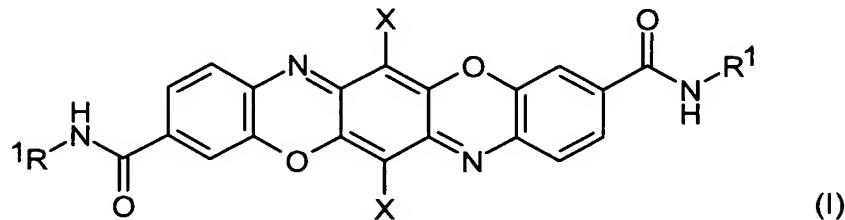


Amendments to the Claims:

1) (Original) A triphendioxazine pigment of formula (I)



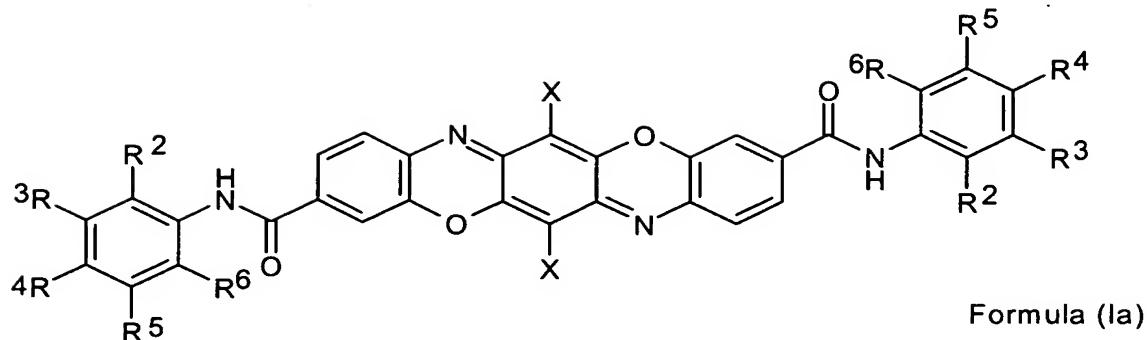
where

X is hydrogen or chlorine, and

R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl substituted with 1 to 5 radicals selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, acetylamino, aminocarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

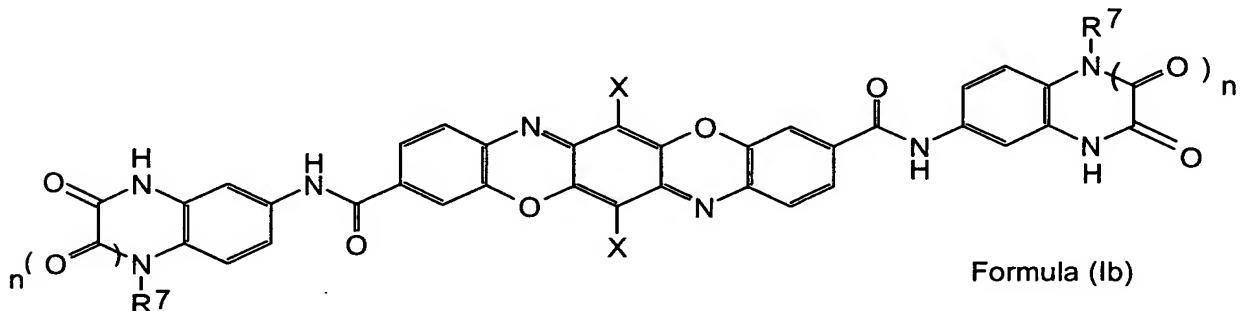
or is phenyl fused 2,3- or 3,4- with a bivalent radical of the formula -NH-(CO)<sub>m</sub>-NR<sup>2</sup>-, -CR<sup>2</sup>=CH-CO-NH-, -CR<sup>2</sup>=N-CO-NH-, -CO-NH-CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-, -CO-(NH)<sub>m</sub>-CO- or -O-(CO)<sub>m</sub>-NH- to form a five- or six-membered ring, where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl and m is 1 or 2.

2) (Currently Amended) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by wherein formula (1) is formula (Ia),



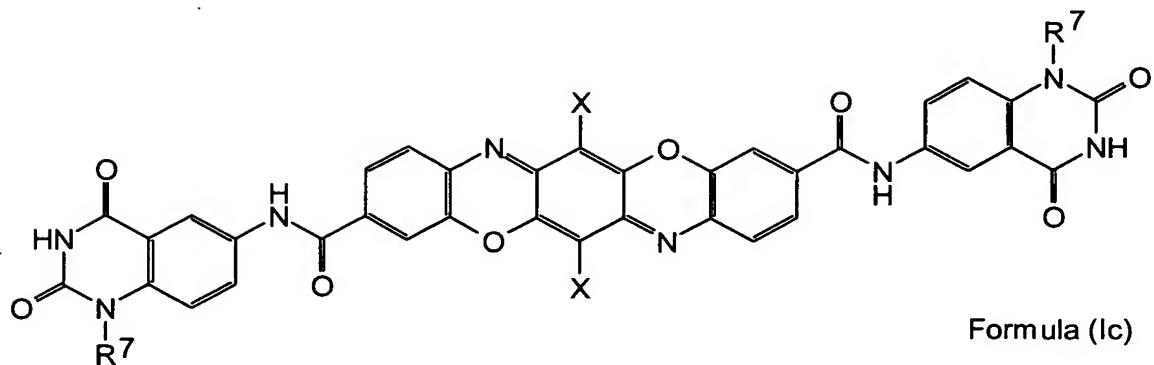
wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>, are independently hydrogen, halogen, especially chlorine, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, especially methoxy or ethoxy, although with the proviso that R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are not all hydrogen.

3) (Currently Amended) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by wherein formula (1) is formula (Ib),



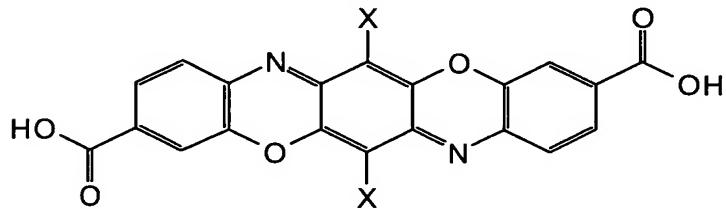
where R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, phenyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, and n is 0 or 1.

4) (Currently Amended) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by wherein formula (I) is formula (Ic),



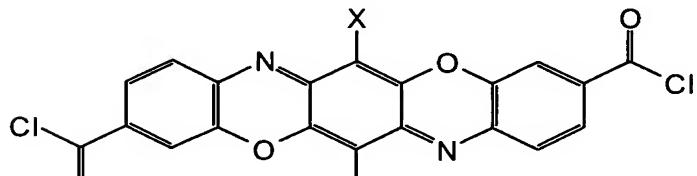
where R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, phenyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, ~~especially methyl or ethyl~~.

5) (Currently Amended) A process for preparing a triphendioxazine pigment according to ~~one or more of claims 1 to 4, which comprises claim 1, comprising the step of reacting a compound of formula (III)~~



(III)

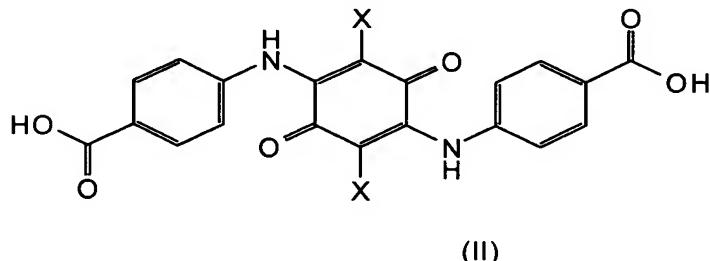
with an inorganic acid chloride to form an acid chloride of formula (IV)



(IV)

and condensing the acid chloride of formula (IV) latter with an aromatic amine of the formula NH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>1</sup> in an aprotic organic solvent.

6) (Currently Amended) The process according to claim 5 ~~wherein the intermediate further comprising the step of forming the compound of formula (III) is effected by ring closure of a compound of formula (II)~~



(II)

in concentrated sulfuric acid and using an oxidizing agent.

7) (Currently Amended) ~~The use of a triphendioxazine pigment according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 for pigmenting~~ ~~A~~ ~~macromolecular organic materials~~ ~~material~~ of natural or synthetic origin pigmented with a triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1.

8) (Currently Amended) The macromolecular organic material of natural or synthetic origin ~~use~~ according to claim 7, wherein the macromolecular organic material of natural or synthetic origin for pigmenting ~~is selected from the group consisting of~~ plastics, resins, coatings, paints, electrophotographic toners, electrophotographic and developers, electret materials, color filters, inks, including printing inks, and seed.

9) (New) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>, are independently chlorine, methyl, ethyl, methoxy or ethoxy.

10) (New) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 3, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is methyl or ethyl.

11) (New) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 4, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is methyl or ethyl.